



TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1902.

THE LONG DISCUSSED bond issue is now considered by Council to be in tangible shape, and by the action of that body last night the qualified voters of the city will be given an opportunity on Thursday, May 22, to say whether or not the bonds shall be issued. The subject has been argued pro and con for several years past. Much printer's ink has been used and untold volumes of loquaciousness spent in arguments for and against the further issuance of bonds. Much hard to controvert has been said on both sides, and now that arguments have been heard the people are to sit in judgment and decide the issue for themselves. Without expressing an opinion either way, it is hoped all interested will weigh the matter carefully and vote as conscience dictates. Champions of the bond issue have simmered down considerably of late, and those who a few years ago were urging extravagant notions concerning the flooding of the city with \$200,000 worth of bonds now form but a corporal's guard. Those who maintain that the city can provide for the payment of the interest on \$50,000 and at the same time create a sinking fund probably see their way clear, while to others the additional obligation may appear in a more serious light. At any rate the Rubicon has been crossed and the people must do their duty under the circumstances. While at present there may seem to be no reason for increasing taxes in order to pay the interest on this increased indebtedness, which brings the city's obligations up to nearly \$850,000, contingencies may arise where large and immediate expenditures might be required which, though the tax rate were not increased, the city might be placed in an embarrassing position. But we hope for other things, though we thus speak, and like all others having the city's interests at heart, hope to see all end well. The subject has been thoroughly canvassed and there is no need to rehearse old arguments for or against the movement. It has been left to the good sense of the community, and until its verdict is rendered further comment would prove futile.

THE WITNESSES before the Senate committee on the Philippines in their admissions of tortures in the shape of that far away clime in order to force them to confess that they are loyal to the land of their birth, bear resemblance to horrors read of in ancient history. Of course such atrocities are read with disgust, if not horror, by the good throughout the world, and the fact that such cruelties are perpetrated under the stars and stripes, supposed to be the ensign of liberty, shows the flag of the United States has long since ceased to war with it principles and doctrines and acted upon by the fathers the republic. The unfortunate Filipinos and unborn generations will have as much cause to despise the flag of this country as many nations of antiquity and to abhor the Roman eagle when that empire was treading out of existence the freedom of inoffensive countries, and crucifying those who opposed it. The water cure, explained by the witnesses before the committee, is revolting and cruel and fiendish in invention. It is said a horde of devils in the olden time invented a punishment by which a dead man was chained face-to-face with a living one. The latter eventually gave up the ghost in loathsome embrace and horrid stench. The water cure may not be so terrible in its surroundings, but, however, not be forgotten by the natives of the Philippines, but remembered as other generations did the horrible cruelty connected with being bound to a body of death.

THE formation of an independent iron and steel company, with a capital of \$200,000,000 and owning a great number of blast furnaces and mills in Pennsylvania and other States, is announced. It will apply for a New Jersey charter this week. The proprietors are men of experience and large capital who have obtained control of sources of raw material which will enable them to compete on favorable terms for adobe here of the home and export trade. It is evident that the billion dollar combination has not served to dissuade independent ventures in iron and steel making by others who have the needed capital. The advantages for cheap manufacturing in this country are so manifest that the conquest of foreign markets is confidently relied upon as a source of relief for surplus products, whilst the tariff insures high prices in the home market so long as the great combinations shall preserve an amicable understanding and continue in harmony to pluck the goose that lays the golden egg and until a long suffering people shake off the burden which the trust and combines are compelling them to bear.

IT IS REPORTED that Attorney General Knox has given his attention to

charges of illegal practices made against the beef trust, with a view of bringing to bear the weight of the federal power for its suppression. This is very well, but no immediate relief can be expected at the hands of the law. The beef eaters might bring instant pressure by abstention. Congress could act effectively by a repeal of the tariff duties on imported live stock and meats according to a resolution introduced in the House yesterday. The railway companies could also help to break the back of the trust by stopping the payment of rebates. Late exposures have created a very healthy public opinion, which in the end may make itself felt.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

Washington, D. C., April 15.

The appointment of Ray T. Knight as Postmaster at Richmond, and the reappointment of General Smith Belling, Postmaster at Petersburg, Va., was decided upon today by the President.

The House committee on judiciary, to which was referred Mr. Thayer's resolution calling on the Attorney General for information upon what steps had been taken to investigate the beef trust, today reported the same back to the House with a recommendation that it lie on the table. It was accompanied by a letter from Attorney General Knox in which the latter says that some time ago he directed a thorough investigation to be made by one of the United States District Attorneys to ascertain whether such a combination exists. "It is apparent from this correspondence," says the report, "that there is no necessity for the adoption of the resolution." Mr. Thayer, this morning appeared before the committee to urge action on his resolution calling on the Attorney General for information relative to what steps he had taken to investigate the so-called beef trust. He made an impassioned appeal to the committee, begging them not to remain passive while the trust was being violated and great trusts were throttling the people. The republican members of the committee by their questions intimated the belief that Mr. Thayer was actuated by political motives, which he denied.

As a result of information received by the President during his southern tour he has reappointed Miss Maggie M. Moore to the postoffice at Yorkville, S. C., although she was not recommended by the local republican organization. Miss Moore has held this office since 1893.

Senator Hanna has made arrangements to furnish bail in the amount of \$100,000 in Havana for the release of Earl of Essex G. Rathbone who, with Neeley and Reeves, was convicted of participating in Cuban postal frauds. It is understood that Rathbone will be released today.

A death blow was delivered today to the proposition for the election of Senators by popular vote, by the Senate committee on privileges and elections. After a session of two hours, the committee adopted the amendment offered by Mr. Depew to the House resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution on the subject of the popular election of Senators. Mr. Depew's amendment is as follows: "The qualifications of citizens entitled to vote for United States Senators and Representatives in Congress shall be uniform in all the States, and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation and to provide for registration of citizens entitled to vote, the conduct of such elections, and the certification of the result." This provision would disqualify from participation in the election the citizens of those States, especially in the South, where property or educational qualifications are required of the citizens before they are permitted to cast their votes. It will, of course, meet the determined opposition of all the Representatives of the States which have such provisions in their constitution and means the defeat of the House resolution. Action upon the main question was postponed until next week.

The enforced retirement of General Miles by the President is looked for here at any moment.

Gen. Estrada Palma, for 18 years a citizen of Central Valley, N. Y., has farewell to his friends and neighbors today and started on his journey to Havana where, on May 20 next, he will take his seat as President of the new Cuban republic. The townspeople turned out in large numbers to bid him farewell and offer encouragement and congratulations.

The House Committee on Rules today agreed that the Senate amendments to the proposed amendments to the constitution on the subject of the popular election of Senators and Representatives in Congress shall be uniform in all the States, and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation and to provide for registration of citizens entitled to vote, the conduct of such elections, and the certification of the result.

The President today nominated Michael Kerwin, of New York, to be pension agent at New York.

Mr. St. George Bryan, son of Mr. Joseph Bryan, of Richmond, and Miss Emily Kemp were married today at the home of Miss Emily Kemp.

Rev. Samuel M. Scoville, D. D., assistant pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, died this morning, after a long illness, at the age of 82. He was a native of New York and was a member of the church for many years.

The local racing season opens today at Aqueduct Island, N. Y., and the most successful season in the history of the turf is promised.

In consequence of a strike of journeymen plumbers of this city, the houses were compelled today to do without plumbers and proceed to work on several buildings for which they had contracted to do the plumbing.

Mr. Barlow today introduced a resolution into the House calling on the Secretary of War for the papers of the court martial of Major L. W. Waller, of the Marine Corps, on the charge of causing the death of Filipino prisoners, on which charge he was acquitted.

To Consider Peace Negotiations.

London, April 15.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, while in the House of Commons today, evening, received a cable from the Boer leaders, which will be considered at today's cabinet meeting.

Cologne, April 15.—The Gazette today publishes a London telegram which states that difficulties have arisen in the South African peace negotiations over questions of amnesty, with which is coupled a demand for guarantees in regard to the general laying down of arms, as the Cape rebels are not willing to quit unless they receive certain assurances. "The British government," the telegram adds, "is not confident of the finality of the present negotiations."

The Richmond city democratic committee met last night and decided to recount the entire vote of the city for candidates for the office of city sergeant and for Common Council and the board of aldermen. The vote was 19 to 10. The committee will meet tonight at 6 o'clock and make the count.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is reported that the change in control of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will complete the "common road of interest" among all the big railway systems.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was the chief speaker at a "harmony reception" of the New York Democratic Club last night. Mr. Bryan and Senator Gorman sent letters of regret.

The House committee on military affairs have decided to incorporate in the regular appropriation bill for the support of the West Point Academy an item of \$650,000 for improvements at that institution.

The President has offered to Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, the appointment of Indian Commissioner on the Board of Indian Commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.

Elmer Collins was arrested in Laurel, Del., yesterday, on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife. The detectives took him in custody upon his return from his wife's funeral, where he had shown strong emotion when the casket was closed.

The general strike called in Belgium by the leaders of the revolution for the purpose of bringing the Government to its knees is spreading rapidly. In Brussels, up to an early hour this morning, there had been no further disorders, but riots elsewhere were reported. The government is accused of provoking violence by displays of armed forces. Everywhere the civil guards are notoriously in sympathy with the people.

At The Hague it is stated that the peace proposals now under discussion by the Boer leaders and Lord Kitchener at Pretoria, provide for the acceptance by the Boers of a British lord commissioner, with a Boer executive, the country to be divided into districts, with British military officers and a Boer committee chosen by vote of the burghers, Johannesburg to be retroceded to the British, with complete British civil organization.

The government's budget proposals were presented to the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer. These include a loan of 32,000,000 pounds; an increase in the income tax of a penny in the pound; a duty of 31 per hundredweight on all grain; a duty of 51 per hundredweight on flour and meal; a 24 cent stamp and a 1d stamp on dividend warrants; and the suspension of the sinking fund.

Miss Ella Eck, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Gottlieb Eck, residing near Upper Cross Roads, in the vicinity of Belair, Md., committed suicide on Sunday morning by taking poison. Mr. and Mrs. Eck were divorced some time ago, and Mrs. Eck was remarried to a man named Fisher. Her mother and stepfather had objected to Ella keeping company with a young man of the neighborhood, and this is believed to have caused the suicide of the young woman.

John W. Gates made a statement in New York this morning regarding his purchases of Louisville and Nashville. He said there would be no corner in the stock and said he had placed the entire matter in the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co. to act as arbiters in order to avoid any disturbance in the financial situation. Subsequently Mr. Gates said: "We have purchased the control of the Louisville and Nashville, showing that he had actually secured the road from Anquet Belmont & Co. and the Rothschilds."

Mr. Viola McGowan, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday gave birth to five children. She is twenty-eight years of age and has been married about seven years. Two years after her marriage she produced her first child with twins. The latest addition are five girls.

The match between Tommy Ryan, the middle weight champion, and Jack O'Brien, of Philadelphia, has been declared off.

#### VIRGINIA NEWS.

By the falling of a scaffold on the Hamilton Building in Richmond yesterday five men were injured and one was killed.

The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum, Virginia jurisdiction, met in twentieth annual session in Richmond today.

Mr. Burr W. Means, a very highly esteemed citizen of Loudoun some years ago, died on Friday last at his Church House and farm, Baltimore.

In Norfolk last night the Central Labor Union unanimously decided to raise the boycott which it six weeks ago raised against the Norfolk Railway and Light Company.

Rev. John McNabb, formerly of King George county, but now of Fairfax, has declined the call extended him to take charge of the Episcopal Church in Westmoreland county.

Mr. Stuart Steele, a native of Winchester, died in Parsonville Sunday, from cancer, aged sixty-nine years. His father was a many years proprietor of Steele's tavern, a famous establishment here at Winchester.

J. M. Thompson, editor of the Norfolk Dispatch, was yesterday assaulted in his office by N. B. and W. L. Joyner, who the Dispatch, in an article printed last week, alleged were the proprietors of a notorious crap room in Church street.

Despondency over moving from her home in Montgomery county is supposed to have caused Ella Knode, aged fourteen, to commit suicide yesterday at Pearlburg. She killed herself by sending a bullet through her brain, while standing in front of a mirror.

#### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The General Chemical Works at Shadyside, on the New Jersey side of the Hudson river, opposite Grant's tomb, were burned today. Over 500 employees have been thrown out of employment by the fire.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., says a serious accident occurred on the Wabash tunnel at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Four 40 to 50 feet caved in and thousands of tons of earth now fill the tunnel. It will take 200 men a week or more to clear away the earth.

At the station at Langhorne, Pa., this morning, three men were out to pieces by a Royal Canadian Flyer. The train was stopped and the victims stepped out of the way of a coal train and were struck by the express which came thundering along at that moment.

Daniel Berkite and Mrs. Rachel Rock were united in marriage at Wayneboro, Pa., yesterday. The bride was Miss Mary Rock, and this is his third marriage. He is 62, and was married four times before her present venture.

Post Commissioner Sergeant Louis V. De Birny having relinquished the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him, has been relieved from further duty in the transport service and ordered to duty at Fort Hunt, Va., relieving Post Commissioner Sergeant Thomas H. Jones, who will be sent to the Philippines as the relief of Post Commissioner Sergeant Harry Klaproth.

#### CITY COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the City Council occupied an hour and half's time last night. But one measure was acted upon—the ordinance authorizing the issue of \$50,000 bonds for street and sewer improvements. The ordinance was passed by both boards with but one dissenting vote in each—Mr. Hill in the Aldermen and Mr. Snowden in the Common Council. The matter will be submitted to the qualified voters of the city on Thursday, May 22. More than the usual number of spectators were present.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

All the Aldermen were present, and upon the board being called to order the President stated that the meeting was for the express purpose of considering the bond bill and that that measure should be the continuing order of business until disposed of. He therefore declared that there was nothing before the board and that a recess would be taken. The next hour was consumed in conversation while waiting for the bill which was being considered by the lower board.

The Messenger of the Common Council finally appeared with the instrument and after it had been read,

Mr. Hill offered the following amendment:

"That all money derived from the bonds be spent on street improvements."

Mr. W. H. Sweeney said the amendment was out of order for the reason that the Legislature had passed the measure, at the instance of the City Council, for a specific purpose. He therefore contended that the chair should not entertain the amendment. Mr. Hill could not see how it was out of order. He supposed more people were in favor of street improvements in Alexandria than anything else. He had supposed the money requisite for repairing the gas works could be derived from the profits from them.

Mr. Burke said that matter had been duly discussed by the joint committee, and it had been agreed that the city could not spend \$50,000 immediately on the streets, and would therefore use part of that sum on the gas works. Later arrangements for meeting obligations incurred by street improvements would be perfected.

Mr. W. H. Sweeney said the gas plant could take care of itself, and the money expended on it would be paid back to the city. He reiterated that the ordinance before the board embodied the provisions of an act prepared by Council and passed by the Legislature and that at this stage could not be amended. It would be necessary to either pass or reject the ordinance as a whole.

Mr. Hill thought that the City Council which prepared the bill had the power to amend it, and was therefore in error. President Sweeney thought the bill should be passed as a whole under the circumstances, but was left to rule the amendment out of order, preferring that a vote be taken on it.

Mr. Ballenger asked that the chair rule on the legality of the amendment. The chair said a meeting of Council had been called for a specific purpose, but he was disposed to allow a vote to be taken on the amendment.

Mr. Hill said he did not want to act contrary to the wishes of the other members of the board, but was still of the opinion that the Aldermen had the right to amend the ordinance, and should the chair decide against him he would appeal from his ruling.

The chair still manifested a desire to allow a vote to be taken, when

Mr. Burke arose and said it was the desire of Council to expend the entire \$50,000 eventually upon the streets, but repeated that all of that sum would not be needed immediately for that purpose, and while the money would be lying idle in cash it was intended to use a portion on the gas works.

Mr. Hill said it might be an easy matter to raise money to repair the gas works, but not so easy for street improvements.

Mr. W. H. Sweeney reiterated his objections to the amendment, saying that should the bill be changed it would be necessary to return it to the Legislature. The committee had discussed all the points raised by Mr. Hill.

A letter from Mr. J. R. Caton, to the Clerk of the Common Council, announcing that he had procured copies of the act passed by the Legislature, subject to the inspection by the board of public works, to select a place where its property is to be taxed for State purposes, and it has long been the practice for the railroads to select such place as best suits their convenience and pocket combined. They can move it, however, from place to place, at their convenience or rate of taxation demands. The statute, in providing a limit for city debt, is undoubtedly looking to the property under the control of the city for its eventual payments, and to prevent cities, which have a heavy debt of a city can be created on the property of the State, from being overwhelmed with debt, and standing the chance of at any moment being put in the hands of a receiver by the United States courts. The provisions are wise and founded upon public safety. The statute does not contemplate that railroad property which may be here today and there tomorrow, for it limits the debt to the assessment under State laws of its real and its personal property. So that the statute, both in its terms, and the very reasons for its enactment, forbid the idea that any debt of a city can be created upon railroad personal property which is not within its limits, and not subject to taxation by it. This is borne out by the fact that the city assessment is not the same as the State assessment upon the personal property of the Southern Railway, but only about one-third of it. The language of the statute is not that the indebtedness shall be limited by State assessment, but by "State assessment law."

Mr. Hill then submitted the following:

Resolved, That the bond issue be postponed until Messrs. Goldsborough & Co. are heard before a joint meeting of the two boards of Council two weeks from tonight on a statement in connection with their proposition to lease the gas works.

The chair also ruled this out of order.

Mr. Hill thereupon said: "I am in favor of the bond issue but I would like the whole amount to be spent on streets. I am neither for or against a ten year lease of the gas works, but I would like to have the matter fairly heard, before a joint session, so we can see whether the city will do better by operating the works or leasing the same. I don't want to see the city spend \$20,000, on the gas works when we need the whole amount on street improvements, if the city can do better by lease or otherwise."

Mr. W. H. Sweeney again insisted that the ordinance concerning the bond issue was the only business before the board.

The ordinance was finally put on its third reading and passed by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Burke, Ballenger, Marbury, Clark, Curtis and W. H. Sweeney—6. Against the decision, Mr. Hill—1.

Mr. Snowden, continuing his remarks, said he was opposed to issuing bonds, but not to the improvement of streets, as was shown by the fact that in 1896 he had introduced an order directing the City Engineer to report the cost of paving King street and he referred to the order now on the minutes as evidence of this fact. He thought the bill would impose additional burdens on the tax payers which were already very enough. To carry out in the provisions of the bill, the city would have to raise \$200,000 more money and for interest and \$150,000 more to pay into the sinking fund created under the act. To do this would require an increase in values in the city of \$180,000 and he feared such increase could not be had in the near future.

Mr. Bryan said the opinion of Corporation Attorney Boothe settled all the legal questions raised by Mr. Snowden. Of the \$50,000 to be raised the gas works would take care of the \$20,000 leaving \$30,000 only for the general fund to take care of. Then the sinking fund would save a considerable sum on the \$30,000 of 6 per cent bonds which it would care for. Under the plan proposed when this \$50,000 became due in thirty years there would be \$50,000 in the sinking fund to pay off the bonds.

Mr. Snowden said that he would not be here in thirty years, but in all the interval the tax payers would have to pay increased taxes. He said he knew that he was hopelessly in the minority but he would oppose the bond issue because he did not think it was necessary. He had presented his side of the question and Council could act just as it pleased and he knew that the bill would be passed. When the bill was on its second reading, he moved to amend by striking out May 22 at the time of election and inserting June 5th. He said he wished to separate all politics from the question and stated that if the bonds were issued he would maintain his utmost integrity.

#### COMMON COUNCIL.

The Board met soon after 8 o'clock with several seats vacant.

The President announced that this adjourned meeting was held for the purpose of considering an ordinance to submit to the vote of the people, the question of issuing additional city bonds to the extent of \$50,000.

The clerk read the opinion of Corporation Attorney Boothe relative to the provision of the code which forbids the creation of a debt by any city in excess of a certain percentage of its assessment, &c. Mr. Boothe thinks the city has full power to issue \$50,000 additional bonds after such issue has been ordered at an election at any time even, though the special election for this purpose should be held at the same time with any general election. He is of the opinion that the city may create an additional indebtedness of \$150,000.

The ordinance for submitting to the vote of the people the question of issuing \$50,000 for improving the streets and repairing the city gas works was then read.

On a motion to put the bill on its passage, a discussion occurred.

Mr. Snowden said that, as a fact, he had not been able since the last meeting to make a full examination, as figures he had asked for had not been secured until Sunday, but he did not ask any delay on his personal account. He then asked the clerk if he had secured an official copy of the bill as passed by the Legislature.

The clerk replied that he had not, but presented a letter from Delegate Caton stating that the copies of the bill which he enclosed were those printed before the bill became a law.

Mr. Snowden asked if the clerk had complied with the order of Council to obtain a certified copy of the law and was informed that none had been received.

Mr. Snowden then said it seemed that the Council was called upon to act upon a law which had never come before them and he experienced was being changed by the Legislature in bills presented to the Legislature.

Mr. Bryan said that the only question tonight was as to submitting the ordinance to the people. He asked if there was any doubt that that had passed the Legislature.

Mr. Snowden said there was no doubt that the bill had passed the Legislature but he wished to see the bill as it was passed by that body.

Mr. Snowden presented a number of points touching the validity of the act. He said he had asked two lawyers concerning them but they had declined to give an off hand opinion, saying that the points he had asked about raised some nice questions. For this reason Mr. Snowden thought Council should act carefully in the matter.

He contended that the city under the law had no right to increase its present indebtedness to the extent of \$50,000 and read a statement the main facts in which he said had been concurred in by a prominent lawyer of this city who was in favor of bonds. Reading from the statement he said:

The total assessed property in the city of Alexandria, outside of railroad property, is, real estate, \$3,362,590.00; personal property, \$938,835.00. The railroad real property in the city is \$180,970. The amount of debt that the city can create under the section is \$319,487.95 or \$21,157.95 over the present indebtedness which is \$798,300. He said that in order to secure a basis on which to increase the debt it was stated that the railroad personal property in the city was given as \$864,000.

The personal property of the railroads, he said, cannot be considered as a basis upon which debt can be created, except so far as it lies within the city, and this amount could not be over \$50,000, making the debt could only be \$7,500, making the total indebtedness which the city, can under the law, incur over the present debt \$326,887.95. The law contained in Sec. 1039 of the Code expressly limits the indebtedness to 17 per cent of the city's real estate and 15 per cent of its personal property under the State assessment laws. The assessment made upon the personal property of railroads by the board of public works is not controlled by the code. It is not in the city, and not subject to assessment by the city. The assessment of personal property of railroads for State purposes by the board of public works is arbitrarily fixed, and has nothing in the world to do with the city assessments. The railroad is required to make a statement each year where the principal office is, or where the agency of the company is located in the State, and in what county or corporation its property is located. The law practically says that the railroad, subject to the inspection by the board of public works, to select a place where its property is to be taxed for State purposes, and it has long been the practice for the railroads to select such place as best suits their convenience and pocket combined. They can move it, however, from place to place, at their convenience or rate of taxation demands. The statute, in providing a limit for city debt, is undoubtedly looking to the property under the control of the city for its eventual payments, and to prevent cities, which have a heavy debt of a city can be created on the property of the State, from being overwhelmed with debt, and standing the chance of at any moment being put in the hands of a receiver by the United States courts. The provisions are wise and founded upon public safety. The statute does not contemplate that railroad property which may be here today and there tomorrow, for it limits the debt to the assessment under State laws of its real and its personal property. So that the statute, both in its terms, and the very reasons for its enactment, forbid the idea that any debt of a city can be created upon railroad personal property which is not within its limits, and not subject to taxation by it. This is borne out by the fact that the city assessment is not the same as the State assessment upon the personal property of the Southern Railway, but only about one-third of it. The language of the statute is not that the indebtedness shall be limited by State assessment, but by "State assessment law."

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The amendment was rejected.

The ordinance was then read the third time and passed, Yeas 11, nays 1.

A recess was taken to await the action of the Aldermen and in an hour, on information that the bill had been passed, the board adjourned.

#### OFFICIAL.

##### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Alexandria, Va., held April 14, 1902, there were present:

John T. Sweeney, President, and Messrs. Hill, Burke, Ballenger, Marbury, Clark, Curtis and W. H. Sweeney.

Upon the board being called to order the President stated that the bond bill, which was being considered by the board, would be the continuing order of business, and there being nothing before the Aldermen he declared a recess.

Later there was received from the Common Council an ordinance to provide for a special election for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing city bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of making public improvements in the city of Alexandria.

The ordinance having been read the second time Mr. Hill offered the following amendment:

"That all the money derived from the bonds be spent on street improvements."

The President declared the amendment out of order, maintaining that the ordinance embodied the act prepared by the City Council and passed by the Legislature, and must either be passed as a whole or rejected.

Mr. Hill appealed from the decision of the chair, and the ruling was sustained—Yeas 6, nays 1.

Mr. Hill then offered the following:

Resolved, That the bond issue be postponed until Messrs. Goldsborough & Co. are heard on a proposition before a joint meeting of the two boards of Council two weeks from tonight to lease the light works.

This was ruled out of order by the chair.

The ordinance was subsequently read the third time and passed by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Burke, Ballenger, Marbury, Clark, Curtis and W. H. Sweeney and Mr. President—7. No, Mr. Hill—1.

A letter from Mr. J. R. Caton transmitting copies of the act passed by the Legislature providing for the bond issue and an opinion of G. L. Boothe, Corporation Attorney, concerning the validity of the ordinance providing for the issue of the same, were also received from the Common Council and their action concurred in.

The board then adjourned.

J. T. SWEENEY, President.

Teste: LUTHER H. THOMPSON, Clerk.

##### COMMON COUNCIL.

At an adjourned meeting of the Common Council of the city of Alexandria, Va., held April 14, 1902, there were present:

J. F. Paff, etc., President, and Messrs. Trimmer, Burke, Snowden, Fisher, Normandy, Bauley, Bryan, Johnson, McLean, Leadbeater, and Spinks.

The Finance Committee submitted the following opinion of the Corporation Attorney, Alexandria, Va., April 10, 1902.